IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 1-59 and replace by the following new claims.

60. (New) A method of coating a substrate which is a core of a pharmaceutical dosage form, which comprises electrostatically applying to the core a powder material comprising active material, wherein the coated substrate constitutes a unit dosage.

61. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the core contains no active material.

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62. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the core contains the same active material as the powder material.

63. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the core contains a different active material from the powder material.

64. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 50μm.

65. (New) The method according to claim 64, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 20μm.

66. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein at least 95% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 30μm.

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67. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein at least 30% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size in the range of from 5 to 20μm.

68. (New) The method according to claim 61, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 50μm.

69. (New) The method according to claim 62, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 50μm.

70. (New) The method according to claim 63, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 50μm.

71. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the powder material includes discrete composite particles formed from two or more different components.

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72. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the powder material includes composite particles consisting of agglomerates of discrete particles of two or more different components.

73. (New) The method according to claim 61, wherein the powder material includes composite particles which are discrete composite particles formed from two or more different components or agglomerates of discrete particles of two or more different components.

74. (New) The method according to claim 62, wherein the powder material includes composite particles, which are discrete composite particles formed from two or more different components or agglomerates of discrete particles of two or more different components.

75. (New) The method according to claim 63, wherein the powder material includes composite particles, which are discrete composite particles formed from two or more different components or agglomerates of discrete particles of two or more different components.

76. (New) The method according to claim 64, wherein the powder material includes composite particles, which are discrete composite particles formed from two or more different components or agglomerates of discrete particles of two or more different components.

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77. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the powder material has a resistivity in the range of 10^8 to 10^{16} μm.

78. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the powder material is able to be charged triboelectrically and/or by corona charging.

79. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the powder material is an electret.

80. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the powder material is fusible at a temperature in the range of 50°C to 180°C.

81. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the powder material is fusible at a temperature in the range of 60°C to 100°C.

82. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the powder material includes a disintegrator.

83. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the method comprising supporting the substrate adjacent to a source of the powder material with a surface of the substrate at such a different electric potential from that of the coating material that the powder is caused to move from the source of the powder towards the substrate and the surface of the substrate becomes coated with the powder material.

84. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the substrate is supported from above and the powder moves from the source upwards towards a lower surface of the substrate.

85. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the method further includes the step that after the substrate has been coated with the powder, the powder is treated to form a continuous film coating secured to the substrate.

86. (New) The method according to claim 60, wherein the active material is one or more compounds selected from acid-peptic and motility-influencing agents, laxatives, anti-diarrhoeials, colo-rectal agents, pancreatic enzymes and bile acids, antiarrythmics, antianginals, diuretics, anti-hypertensives, anticoagulants, antithrombotics, fibrinolytics, haemostatics, hypolipidaemic agents, anaemia agents, neutropenia agents, hypnotics, anxiolytics, antipsychotics, antidepressants, anti-emetics, anticonvulsants, CNS stimulants, analgesics, antipyretics, anti-migraine agents, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, anti-gout agents, muscle relaxants, neuro-muscular agents,steroids, hypoglycaemic agents, hyperglycaemic agents, diagnostic agents, antibiotics, anti-fungals, anti-malarials, anti-virals, immunosuppressants, nutritional agents, vitamins, electrolytes, anorectic agents, appetite suppressants, bronchodilators, expectorants, anti-tussives, mucolytics, decongestants, anti-glaucoma agents, oral contraceptive agents, diagnostic and anti-neoplastic agents.

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87. (New) The method of coating a substrate which is a core for a pharmaceutical tablet, which comprises electrostatically applying a powder material comprising active material to a surface of the core.

88. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the core contains no active material.

89. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the core contains the same active material as the powder material.

90. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the core contains a different active material from the powder material.

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91. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 50μm.

92. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 20μm.

93. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein at least 95% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 30μm.

94. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein at least 30% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size in the range of from 5 to 20μm.

95. (New) The method according to claim 88, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 50μm.

96. (New) The method according to claim 89, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 50μm.

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97. (New) The method according to claim 90, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 50μm.

98. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the powder material includes discrete composite particles formed from two or more different components.

99. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the powder material includes composite particles consisting of agglomerates of discrete particles of two or more different components.

100. (New) The method according to claim 88, wherein the powder material includes composite particles, which are discrete composite particles formed from two or more different components or agglomerates of discrete particles of two or more different components.

101. (New) The method according to claim 89, wherein the powder material includes composite particles, the composites consisting of discrete composite particles or agglomerates of discrete composite particles.

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102. (New) The method according to claim 90, wherein the powder material includes composite particles, the composites consisting of discrete composite particles or agglomerates of discrete composite particles.

103. (New) The method according to claim 91, wherein the powder material includes composite particles, the composites consisting of discrete composite particles or agglomerates of discrete composite particles.

104. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the powder material has a resistivity in the range of 10^8 to 10^{16} μm.

105. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the powder material is able to be charged triboelectrically and/or by corona charging.

106. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the powder material is an electret.

107. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the powder material is fusible at a temperature in the range of 50°C to 180°C.

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108. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the powder material is fusible at a temperature in the range of 60°C to 100°C.

109. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the powder material includes a disintegrator.

110. (New) The method according to claim 87, the method comprising supporting the substrate adjacent to a source of the powder material with a surface of the substrate at such a different electric potential from that of the coating material that the powder is caused to move from the source of the powder towards the substrate and the surface of the substrate becomes coated with the powder material.

111. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the substrate is supported from above and the powder moves from the source upwards towards a lower surface of the substrate.

112. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the method further includes the step that after the said surface of the substrate has been coated with the powder, the powder is treated to form a continuous film coating secured to the substrate.

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113. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the active material is one or more compounds selected from acid-peptic and motility-influencing agents, laxatives, anti-diarrhoeials, colo-rectal agents, pancreatic enzymes and bile acids, antiarrythmics, antianginals, diuretics, anti-hypertensives, anticoagulants, antithrombotics, fibrinolytics, haemostatics, hypolipidaemic agents, anaemia agents, neutropenia agents, hypnotics, anxiolytics, antipsychotics, antidepressants, anti-emetics, anticonvulsants, CNS stimulants, analgesics, antipyretics, anti-migraine agents, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, anti-gout agents, muscle relaxants, neuro-muscular agents,steroids, hypoglycaemic agents, hyperglycaemic agents, diagnostic agents, antibiotics, anti-fungals, anti-malarials, anti-virals, immunosuppressants, nutritional agents, vitamins, electrolytes, anorectic agents, appetite suppressants, bronchodilators, expectorants, anti-tussives, mucolytics,

decongestants, anti-glaucoma agents, oral contraceptive agents, diagnostic and anti-neoplastic agents.

114. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the core is of conventional shape.

115. (New) The method according to claim 87, wherein the quantity of powder material applied to the tablet core amounts to substantially one dose of active material.

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116. (New) A method of coating a substrate which is a core for a pharmaceutical dosage form, which comprises electrostatically applying to a surface of the core a powder material comprising active material, the quantity of coating material applied constituting substantially one dosage of active material.

117. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the core contains no active material.

118. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the core contains the same active material as the powder material.

119. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the core contains a different active material from the powder material.

120. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 50μm.

121. (New) The method according to claim 120, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 20μm.

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122. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein at least 95% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 30μm.

123. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein at least 30% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size in the range of from 5 to 20μm.

124. (New) The method according to claim 117, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 50μm.

125. (New) The method according to claim 118, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 50μm.

126. (New) The method according to claim 119, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 50μm.

127. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the powder material includes discrete composite particles formed from two or more different components.

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128. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the powder material includes composite particles consisting of agglomerates of discrete particles of two or more different components.

129. (New) A method according to claim 117, wherein the powder material includes composite particles, which are discrete composite particles formed from two or more different components or agglomerates of discrete particles of two or more different components.

130. (New) The method according to claim 118, wherein the powder material includes composite particles, which are discrete composite particles formed from two or more different components or agglomerates of discrete particles of two or more different components.

131. (New) The method according to claim 119, wherein the powder material includes composite particles, which are discrete composite particles formed from two or more different components or agglomerates of discrete particles of two or more different components.

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132. (New) The method according to claim 120, wherein the powder material includes composite particles, the composites consisting of discrete composite particles or agglomerates of discrete composite particles.

133. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the powder material has a resistivity in the range of 10^8 to 10^{16} μm.

134. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the powder material is able to be charged triboelectrically and/or by corona charging.

135. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the powder material is an electret.

136. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the powder material is fusible at a temperature in the range of 50°C to 180°C.

137. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the powder material is fusible at a temperature in the range of 60°C to 100°C.

138. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the powder material includes a disintegrator.

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139. (New) The method according to claim 116, the method comprising supporting the substrate adjacent to a source of the powder material with a surface of the substrate at such a different electric potential from that of the coating material that the powder is caused to move from the source of the powder towards the substrate and the surface of the substrate becomes coated with the powder material.

140. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the substrate is supported from above and the powder moves from the source upwards towards a lower surface of the substrate.

141. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the method further includes the step that after the substrate has been coated with the powder, the powder is treated to form a continuous film coating secured to the substrate.

142. (New) The method according to claim 116, wherein the active material is one or more compounds selected from acid-peptic and motility-influencing agents, laxatives, anti-diarrhoeials, colo-rectal agents, pancreatic enzymes and bile acids, antiarrythmics, antianginals, diuretics, anti-hypertensives, anticoagulants, antithrombotics, fibrinolytics, haemostatics, hypolipidaemic agents, anaemia agents, neutropenia agents, hypnotics, anxiolytics, antipsychotics, antidepressants, anti-emetics, anticonvulsants, CNS stimulants, analgesics, antipyretics, anti-migraine agents, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, anti-gout agents, muscle relaxants, neuro-muscular agents,steroids, hypoglycaemic agents, hyperglycaemic agents, diagnostic agents, antibiotics, anti-fungals, anti-malarials, anti-virals, immunosuppressants, nutritional agents, vitamins, electrolytes, anorectic agents, appetite suppressants, bronchodilators, expectorants, anti-tussives, mucolytics, decongestants, anti-glaucoma agents, oral contraceptive agents, diagnostic and anti-neoplastic agents.

143. (New) A method of coating a pharmaceutical substrate, which comprises electrostatically applying to the substrate a powder material comprising active material, wherein the powder material includes composite particles which are discrete composite particles formed from two or more different components or agglomerates of discrete particles of two or more different components.

144. (New) The method according to claim 143, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 50μm.

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145. (New) The method according to claim 144, wherein at least 90% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 20μm.

146. The method according to claim 143, wherein at least 95% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size of less than 30μm.

147. The method according to claim 143, wherein at least 30% by volume of the particles of the powder material have a particle size in the range of from 5 to 20μm.

148. (New) The method according to claim 143, wherein the powder material has a resistivity in the range of 10^8 to 10^{16} μm.

149. (New) The method according to claim 143, wherein the powder material is able to be charged triboelectrically and/or by corona charging.

150. (New) The method according to claim 143, wherein the powder material is an electret.

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151. (New) The method according to claim 143, wherein the powder material is fusible at a temperature in the range of 60°C to 180°C.

152. (New) The method according to claim 143, wherein the powder material is fusible at a temperature in the range of 60°C to 100°C.

153. (New) The method according to claim 143, wherein the powder material includes a disintegrator.

154. (New) The method according to claim 143, wherein the method comprising supporting the substrate adjacent to a source of the powder material with a surface of the substrate at such a different electric potential from that of the coating material that the powder is caused to move from the source of the

powder towards the substrate and the surface of the substrate becomes coated with the powder material.

155. (New) The method according to claim 143, wherein the substrate is supported from above and the powder moves from the source upwards towards a lower surface of the substrate.

156. (New) The method according to claim 143, wherein the method further includes the step that after the substrate has been coated with the powder, the powder is treated to form a continuous film coating secured to the substrate.

157. (New) The method according to claim 143, wherein the active material is one or more compounds selected from acid-peptic and motility-influencing agents, laxatives, anti-diarrhoeials, colo-rectal agents, pancreatic enzymes and bile acids, antiarrythmics, antianginals, diuretics, anti-hypertensives, anticoagulants, antithrombotics, fibrinolytics, haemostatics, hypolipidaemic agents, anaemia agents, neutropenia agents, hypnotics, anxiolytics, antipsychotics, antidepressants, anti-emetics, anticonvulsants, CNS stimulants, analgesics, antipyretics, anti-migraine agents, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, anti-gout agents, muscle relaxants, neuro-muscular agents,steroids, hypoglycaemic agents, hyperglycaemic agents, diagnostic

agents, antibiotics, anti-fungals, anti-malarials, anti-virals, immunosuppressants, nutritional agents, vitamins, electrolytes, anorectic agents, appetite suppressants, bronchodilators, expectorants, anti-tussives, mucolytics, decongestants, anti-glaucoma agents, oral contraceptive agents, diagnostic and anti-neoplastic agents.

B2 cancel

158. (New) The method according to claim 143, wherein the quantity of powder material applied to the substrate amounts to substantially one does of active material.